NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ROWERY THEATRE, Bowery. -THE SOLDIER'S PROGRESS, &C. NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-way. - Divorce. WOOD'S MUSEUM, broadway, corner Thirtieth st. ATHENEUM, 585 Broadway.—Grand Variety Enter NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—AZRAEL; OR, THE MAGIC CHARM. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway. Prov. Fuor. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-Aus Dan OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker street, HUNDTY DUMPTY. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street corner Sixth

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-DRAMA. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.-

STEINWAY HALL. Fourteenth street.-Grand

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN-SUMMER NIGHTS' CON-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-

TAMMANY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Fourteenth street-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618Broadway.-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av. - Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 16, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

Herald.

"THE MARCH TO KHIVA AND THE REAL CEN-TRAL ASIAN QUESTION"-LEADING EDI-TORIAL ARTICLE-SIXTH PAGE.

LUSIGNANI HANGED YESTERDAY! INCITING CAUSES OF THE WIFE MURDER! A BLOODY REVENGE FOR DESERTION! THE CRIME, THE CONVICTION AND THE PUN-ISHMENT! THE EFFORTS IN HIS BEHALF-

NIXON TO BE HANGED TO-DAY! SOLEMN AND PATHETIC SCENES IN PRISON! THE DES-PAIR OF THE CONDEMNED! HIS BE-QUESTS-FOURTH PAGE.

DISASTROUS CONTINUATION OF THE DRUM-MOND MINES CALAMITY! TERRIFIC FIRES RAGING AND STARTLING NOISES COMING THE SHAFTS! DELUGING THE PITS! MOURNING THE LOST! THE OF-FICIAL INQUIRY AND VERDICT! GUN-POWDER BLASTS THE CAUSE-SEVENTH

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT IN THE HEALTH OF THE HOLY FATHER—CABLE COMMUNICA-TION BROKEN BETWEEN ASIA AND AUS-TRALIA-SEVENTH PAGE.

VIENNESE DESPAIR OVER THE MONEY CRISIS! SEVERE EFFECTS ELSEWHERE-DORRE-GARAY'S VICTORY OVER THE GOVERN-MENT FORCES-SEVENTH PAGE.

A FIERCE WIND AND RAIN STORM PREVAIL-ING IN VIENNA! THE WESTERN FRONT OF THE FAIR RUILDING BROKEN VISIT. ORS INJURED AND GREAT DAMAGE DONE TO GOODS! THE PRATER BEGOMES A MORASS-SEVENTH PAGE

A KHIVAN LEVY EN MASSE TO RESIST THE RUSSIAN INVADERS-INTERESTING NEWS DESPATCHES FROM CUBA, MEXICO AND ELSEWHERE-SEVENTH PAGE.

MORE MAYORAL NOMINEES CONFIRMED BY THE ALDERMANIC BOARD! ADDITIONAL APPOINTEES-ANOTHER MUNICIPAL COM-PLICATION-THIRD PAGE.

EXCELLENT OPENING OF THE TROTTING SEA-SON-RUMORS AS TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE-SHIP OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT-THE CIVIL RIGHTS JUBILEE OF THE PEOPLE OF COLOR-THIRD PAGE.

IMPORTANT LEGAL PROCEEDINGS: THE REL-GIAN AND PHYFER MURDER CASES! CON-VICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER ! THE BANK FRAUDS-FIFTH PAGE. MEASURES PASSED UPON BY THE STATE

LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY - MARITIME NEWS-PEACE ON EARTH-TENTH PAGE. RICHMOND AGITATED OVER THE RECENT MCCARTY UNDER GUARD! THE

SECONDS MISSING-SEVENTH PAGE. THE DUTCH CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE AGHEE-NESE: GLOOMY PICTURES OF THE DEADLY MORASSES OF ACHEEN! A SLIM CHANCE FOR THE HOLLANDERS! A MAHOMETAN

"LAST DITCH"-FIFTH PAGE. MONETARY EASE ON 'CHANGE! THE STOCK OF BULLION IN THE VAULTS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND! WHAT OF THE FUTURES GOLD AND STOCKS-EIGHTH PAGE.

Collisions on the River. -- Two collisions between vessels on the East River, occurring within twenty-four hours of each other, should serve as a warning to pilots to exercise more vigilance. The opening of the Spring and Summer season of business blocks up our water thoroughfares as well as the streets, and calls for a strict attention to duty on the part of those to whose care life and property are hourly entrusted. There is entirely too much recklessness displayed by some of the pilots on both rivers, and the infrequency of fatal disasters may be regarded as providential. The recent collisions will, it is to be hoped, prove a beneficial lesson.

THE COLUMBIA (S. C.) Phoenix remarks that "another proof that no Southern man will feel comfortable in Philadelphia at the Centennial Celebration is offered us by the Bulletin, of that city. It proposes that a national hymn, composed during the late war (!), shall be sung upon the occasion." The Phænix is mistaken. The hymn referred to was composed during the Revolutionary war, its name, "Yankee Doodle." It was sung at the battles of Cowpens, King's Mountain and Yorktown. It is a choice American air, and well known to all nations.

RUSSIAN ADVICES FROM KHIVA indicate that the Khan is making an active endeavor to muster a force which will enable him to meet the Russians in the field. It appears also as if his stronghold had not been completely reduced, as was at first reported, by the imperialists.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY over the Modocs! A whole day's fighting, two savages killed and no squaws or pappooses visible. Three times three for Gillem and Davis!

The march to Khive and the Real

Central Asian Question. The intelligence of the Russian advance into the classic region of the Oxus invests the theatre of the Central Asian war with new interest. The dreary and Sahara-like wastes in which the Czar's military expedition is now manœuvring, ostensibly for the possession of Khiva, but really with an ulterior object, were. trodden, 329 B. C., by the veterans of Alexander, and, in modern times, by the fierce troops of Tamerlane. Although surpassed in historic celebrity and political importance the Valley of the Oxus is to-day less known than many portions of the Arctic and Antarctic lands. A glance at the physical and political geography of the Eastern Aral and Caspian basins will greatly assist in uncovering the Muscovite designs in now forcing their warlike columns against the contemptible and insignificant mud walls which form the only fortifications of the village of Khiva. The great interior slopes, which converge in the Caspian and Aral basins, are among the most forbidding and desolate regions of Asia, and present in themselves not a single object to tempt the conqueror. Cut off from the geographical advantages of nearness to the sea, these arid and sandy deserts sustain only a small growth of brushwood and the thorny herb, and the climate is one of fiercest extremes. The temperature in Summer, whereever observations have been taken, is fearfully high, ranging from 108 degrees to 144 degrees, while in Winter, with a dry atmosphere. it falls to twenty-five degrees below zero. The army of Tamerlane in its Winter campaign was destroyed by intense cold on the banks of the Oxus; but their terrible fate was repeated by the Russian army in 1839, in its snowbound march against Khiva. So utterly worthless is the Caspian watershed in itself that in 1739 the Empress Anne ordered the evacuation of the province of Ghilan, won by the arms of Peter the Great, and it was abandoned on account of the unhealthiness of the climate. So far as the rescue of Russian captives is concernedwhich is ostensibly the plea of Russia in defence of her present formidable movement against Khiva-it is well known that the Rus-To-Day's Contents of the sians at Khiva are mostly deserters, convicts and those who have fled from political persecution in their native country, and who would be the last to favor the appearance of the Russian flag in the country of their adoption. But it is said by those best acquainted with the situation that since the Khan's treaty with the Czar in 1854, by which it was agreed he should never purchase or hold Russian prisoners taken by the Téké Turcomen, only a single Russian captive has remained in Khiva and he in the voluntary employment of

> The design of the present campaign in the lower Valley of the Oxus cannot be disguised, and has, perhaps, more than one object. The lofty and snow-clad mountains of the Kuenlun, the Bolor Tagh and the Karakorum. together with the great Pamir tableland, which Humbolt regarded as a north and south link between the Thian Shan and Himalaya, look down on the great valleys, which alone afford transasiatic communication. These valleys, through which the swift current of the Oxus and the turbid volume of the Indus are supplied with water, contain the trans-continental highways of history and the immemorial tracks of merchants passing across Asia between the Western world and China. There are two principal caravan routes across Central Asia, one leading by Bokhara and Samarcand, the old capital of Tamerlane, over the Terek Pass to Cashgar, while the other passes up the Oxus Valley by Balkh and then along a gorge of the Pamir plateau to the eastward. The former was seized by Russia in 1866 and the latter is now an object of her strong desire. It was mainly by this latter route, through the Pamir gorge, that, from the most ancient times, communications were maintained between China and the Western World. It was this thoroughfare which was traversed by the celebrated Marco Polo in the thirteenth century, and also by the great explorer, Benedec Goez, in 1603, as also by the latest travellers who have made the transit of Central Asia. The possession of both these caravan highways, the only available ones for transasiatic commerce, would give Russia a direct communication and an immensely profitable monopoly of trade, and enable her to exclude English manufactured goods from Turkistan, on both routes of entrance, as is now done on the route over

the Khan as his gardener.

which the Russians have control. It may be that the design of Russia in this campaign is to secure the great commercial advantages to accrue from the possession of the great roads from the Caspian Sea to the Chinese frontier. But when it is remembered that for many years the conflicting interests of English East Indian policy and Russian expansion in the Oxus Valley have been growing more serious and threatening, it is natural for the world to suspect that the overspreading power of Russia in Asia means still further encroachment if possible. It has been held by military writers for nearly the last half century that Herat (lying southeast of the Caspian), near the Afghanistan border, is the "key to India;" and it has been strongly argued of late that the occupation of the region immediately contiguous to this "key" involves the real Central Asian question. Once at Khiva, and holding that Khanate in its grasp, the Russian Bear will have no difficulty in helping himself to the Upper Oxus and the avenues which lead, in a fortnight's march, to the British frontier of the Punjaub and to the

world-famed Vale of Cashmere. The famous Catherine of Russia, during her memorable reign, it is said, caused to be fixed at the northern entrance or gateway into the Crimea a mile-post, bearing the inscription, "This is the road to Constantinople." Having established a strongly fortified base of operations at Sebastapol, the late Emperor Nicholas, thinking the time had come for pursuing the road of Catherine to its appointed terminus, found, in the holy places at Jerusalem, matter for a quarrel with the "Sick Man of Turkey," and so followed the Crimean war. This war, however, instead of carrying the Czar to the Golden Horn, cut him out of the strong positions at the mouth of the Danube which had been conquered by Catherine, and reduced his half-way military station of Sebastopol to a harmless peace establishment. But no one supposes that Russia has abandoned her original design in this direction.

The flanking of Turkey in Asia, through

Northern Persia, may be an ulterior object of her present designs upon the deserts of Tur-

But, taking British India as the real design lying behind this march upon Khiva, what is the prospect of success to Russia? Let us suppose that she is in complete and undisputed occupation of Turkistan; that she has established a line of forts and military depots along the river Oxus, from its mouth at Lake Aral, up the stream to Koondooz, a line over a thousand miles in length, on a desert river, and that at this point, at the cost of two or three hundred millions of dollars, she has established an army of fifty thousand men, for the invasion of the Punjaub, and that a march of some four hundred miles is all that is left between her army and the Vale of Cashmerelet us suppose all this, and still the most difficult portion of the task is before her. Between Koondooz and Cashmere rise the vast mountain chain of the Hindoo Koosh, part of the Himalayan range, the foftiest mountains on our globe. To carry an invading army over the lofty ridges and through the deep defiles of the Hindoo Koosh, or even across the intervening desert and the Afghanistan range to the Indus, will require the genius of a Hannibal or a Napoleon. The desert country of fifteen hundred miles between the Caspian and Koondooz, the fierce extremes of heat and cold peculiar to this inhospitable wilderness, and the wild tribes which wander over it, will occupy Russia yet many years ere she is firmly established in it; so that before her army, destined for Hindostan, can be advanced to the barriers of the Hindoo Koosh the living generation of men will probably have passed away. In limiting, therefore, the march of Russia upon Khiva to designs upon certain overland channels of trade, we cover this invasion, perhaps, to the extent to which the living generation will be practically interested in its designs and results.

Deep Sea Soundings-The Juniata-Cable Monopolies.

We had congratulated our readers upon the act that one of our vessels of war, the United States steamer Juniata, had been prepared for deep sea sounding by the Navy Department, and would shortly proceed to map out the Atlantic basin for the cable-laying of the future. It seems, however, that our congratulations were somewhat premature. The time for the ship to sail upon this useful and necessary duty was drawing near, when, without any apparent reason, the sounding apparatus put on board the Juniata was removed and all preparations suddenly stopped. It seems, then, that the soundings will not be taken. We would like to know the reason of this, for it is something unusual to prepare a ship for special service, at considerable expense, and then not send her to sea. least there is generally some good cause for taking such a course, and in this case we can see none whatever. The prosecution of deep sea soundings in the Atlantic is an important matter, especially at the present, when new cables are about being laid down. The Navy Department will have to bestir itself in this matter. It is of the greatest consequence that the company now forming for the purpose of opposing the monopolists of ocean telegraphy should have every legitimate support from the government, and no assistance at this stage would be more valuable than would be rendered by soundings of the line of ocean best suited to laving down cables, which will put the ocean telegraphy of the world upon a fair, honest basis, and pluck from the hands of the present companies all

opportunity of levying excessive charges. The Secretary of the Navy, it would seem. must be badly advised to abandon so well conceived a plan as the one he had developed on the eve of its execution. Our commercial men who stood ready to thank him for this great service when finished will doubtless feel little like doing so when they learn that the Juniata is, after all, not to do this useful and promised work. We have often claimed and now reassert that our vessels of war cannot be better employed than sounding out the great depths of the ocean, surveying little-known coast lines and foreign ports. The Juniata should be allowed to commence the work for which she has been prepared. At this time, too, one of our war vessels should be sent to search for the Polaris, and, if possible, bring back her surviving officers and crew to the United

THE GALLOWS is at work. City roughs, men with fierce passions and those predisposed to emotional irregularity will take notice that the prevailing fashion hereabouts is to hang those who take human life-that is, if a jury guiltless of reading newspapers fails to vote the prisoner insane. New Jersey suspended the Italian wife murderer, Lusignani, at Morristown yesterday. He went to his punishment much as a Modoc savage might. and his last hours proved him a hardened wretch most dangerous to the community. To-day New York will claim from Michael Nixon the only answer he can make for the cold-blooded, unprovoked slaughter of a hardworking, honest man, the head and support of an interesting family. In the Tombs this morning Justice will take the life of the murderer, not alone as the penalty of his crime, but equally as a warning to the dangerous classes. If the pistol, the car hook and the knife threaten orderly citizens, the law has its weapons and its methods of severe self-protection. Long immunity from proper punishment had emboldened crime till life was insecure and murder awaited its victims in our streets, hotels and public conveyances. We have lately had three convictions for murder. Foster has paid his penalty. Nixon suffers justly to-day. Stokes still proves the power of money in continued delay of execution. His ability to do so will soon be exhausted. He has for many months acted the jolly stoic in his luxurious though narrow cell. He will do well to-day, and for the short time remaining to him, to think seriously on the end of his two fellow lodgers and prepare for his own. Murder is hereafter to be dangerous to the criminal.

THE MONEY PANIC IN VIENNA has produced a ery disheartening effect on the people of the Austrian capital. The financial tremor is extending from the German municipal centre. Its influence has been already felt on the shores of the Black Sea, in Odessa. Trade has been completely suspended in the Russian city, and discounts advanced to nine per cent

The Extermination of the Modocs-

After a half dozen disastrous blunders and defeats we have gained a victory over the terrible Modocs which is worth considering. In summing up the results of our successful battle we find that the Modocs were driven from the field with the loss of two killed, a number of horses captured, and a good supply of ammunition and provisions. On our side the loss was four men killed (including one Warm Spring Indian) and several soldiers wounded. This fancied victory has renewed the courage of our troops, and would, it was supposed, completely demoralize Captain General Jack. But it seems that he has only moved his headquarters to another strong position twenty miles from his original stronghold, and that our boys, finding that they would probably get the worst of it in attacking him in his new position, particularly as he was fortifying it and might have an Armstrong gun or two up in those cliffs, returned to camp. But Captain Jack will or ought to be astonished when our mortar batteries are brought up and commence to shell him out. However, as two days would be consumed in bringing up the mortars, our fellows may find "the house that Jack built" vacated on their return, and Jack himself "over the hills and far away" or working in the rear on our provision trains.

Meantime we are rejoiced to hear that our troops at last advices were about to desert their old camp on Tule Lake because it is unhealthy in Summer, and is already beginning to be infested with scorpions and rattlesnakes, enemies as treacherous as the Modocs. Scorpions, rattlesnakes and Modocs are too much of a bad thing. But those boxes of fixed ammunition and those two tons of provisions captured from Captain Jack perplex us more than the scorpions or rattlesnakes. How and from whom did he get those boxes and bags of supplies and all those horses? Did he find them in the fissures of those lava beds, or did they drop down from the clouds? Or did he capture them or borrow them here and there in the surrounding country and bring them to his camp by some underground railroad? Nobody can tell. General Davis and General Gillem ought to get up a committee of investigation on the subject as soon as they capture Captain Jack, if not sooner. Any how, it will be useless to try to starve out those Modocs so long as they can show a surplus of two tons of provisions for thirty men in mov-

ing from one lava bed to another. We fall back upon our original proposition, that the case of Captain Jack calls for General Sheridan. "Little Phil's" tactics are exactly adapted to meet this case. We are getting tired of these flaming reports of what our troops are preparing to do and with the small results from these grand undertakings when accomplished. We want a general against the Modocs whose first charge upon them will be kept up till they are all killed or captured; and as this is Sheridan's method of fighting the redskins he is the man to settle with Captain Jack, should General Davis fail within a reasonable time to report a decisive settlement with the wily savage and his desperate band of followers.

A World of Peace and Goodwill. The heading of this article indicates the humane but remote design with which a number of learned legal and philanthropic gentlemen met last evening in this city. There are and have been many kindly souled beings in the world whose dream of a broad, passionless yet beautiful humanity has led them on to an expansion of the visionary idea into schemes of government for the world of that miraculously harmonious future. It has never been, and we sincerely hope never will be, the habit of cultivated minds to deal harshly with these benevolent persons. When nations in good or evil cause have risen to buckle on their armor the dreamers after universal peace have been gently pushed aside, and with all its horrors war enacted as if they never had existed. When the days of peace return they are heard from once more, and while all the world sorrowfully admits the main truth of their argument each nation makes a reservation in its own favor. The difficulty which the Rev. Mr. Miles, of Boston, experienced among the government officials of Europe, the relation of which was the chief feature of his address before the meeting to which we have already alluded, was a gingerly shyness of touching the subject of universal peace at all. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, is reported to have given the reverend gentleman assurance of his belief that the object was good and commendable. It would, however, work harm to the object the reverend gentleman and his learned and benevolent friends had in view if he (Gladstone) was known to be an active worker in the cause. It must come from the outside of all governments, and this would hasten its favor with all the Powers. We may go a little further than the English Premier went, and say that no government is likely to touch such a scheme, whether in the crude state or crystallized into clear words, if it consists of a pledge of the nations not to engage in war. While Mr. Gladstone was making known the very profound fact that his Ministry would do everything possible to avoid war Earl Granville was perhaps dictating his sharp and meaning note to Russia on the Khivan question. The subject of that note is so curious a commentary on the stumbling block to dreamers of The Geneva arbitration, with whatever suc-

universal peace that its mention cannot be fairly complained of. cess it can claim in promoting the amity of nations, has stimulated the friends of peacefulness to great exertions, and, so far as we can judge from the tenor of the addresses made and sympathizing letters read, the immediate object of the learned and benevolent gentlemen is to promote a meeting of distinguished international lawyers in the Fall to formulate a series of rules, to be submitted to the various governments afterwards, for the settlement of all future international disputes by arbitration instead of war. We are glad that the gentlemen have come down somewhat from the airy level of the confirmed dreamers, and admit that for the present, at least, nations are not unlikely to have disputes. The rules which they may shape must have one value-namely, to indicate to nations more or less definitely the rational means by which war in certain cases can be avoided. It is, in this sense, a worthy movement, and we hope that Wisdom herself

may preside at their deliberations. But the proposition that war, under all cir-

cumstances, is iniquitous will never be accepted until the world is so satisfied with its status quo that change would be criminal. That blissful time will not arrive until humanity is shorn of half the emotions that stir its soul just now. The pride of the conqueror, the bitterness of the vanquished, the overbearing of the strong, the nervous resentment of the weaker, the avarice of power in the able and unscrupulous, the hatred of the oppression flowing from such a power and a hundred other highly human emotions must all be eradicated before the salutation of the angels is more than a figure of speech.

Work in the Legislature.

Our law-makers were hard at work yesterday. Evidently they intend to clear their desks for a final adjournment in the course of next week. Among a mass of other action the Senate passed the bill for payment of salaries in the Department of Buildings, and agreed to the Assembly amendments to the Commission of Charitable Corrections bill. Both houses passed resolutions for an investigation of Ezra Cornell's execution of his contract with the State in connection with the College land grant. The Senate passed the Brooklyn-New Lots Annexation bill, the Thirteenth Regiment Armory bill, the bill defining murder and the District Court Amendment act. In the evening the constitutional amendments were agreed to by the Senate, except that relating to the Legislature, which was changed by making the present eight Judicial districts each a Senatorial district, giving to the New York district six Senators, to the Second district five and to the others four each, as proposed by the Commission, thus making the whole number thirty-five instead of thirtytwo. The Assembly adopted a concurrent resolution to put over the constitutional amendments for a special session. This lies over, and will most likely be reversed. The appropriation of ninety-six thousand dollars for breech-loading rifles for the National Guard was rejected in the Assembly, the balance of the conference report on the Supply bill being agreed to. It was rumored at the capital that Governor Dix is inclined to veto the Westchester Annexation bill, but it is to be hoped the assertion is without foundation.

THE WAR IN SUMATRA-AN INTERVIEW WITH CESARE MORENO.-We publish to-day in another part of the paper an interesting account of the Dutch at Sumatra, the cause and nature of the war there with the natives, as well as of the character, habits, resources and views of the native Acheenese, as given in an interview with the former Prime Minister of the Sultan of Acheen, Celso Cesare Moreno. Mr. Moreno, who is an Italian, and formerly both an officer in the Italian navy and a member of the Italian Parliament, was known among the Mohammedans of Sumatra as Mustapha Sahib, and was much honored by the Sultan and people of Acheen. He had been previously chief-of-staff to Nana Sahib in the war of that great Indian chief against England, and carries with him the scars of British sabres. He has a thorough knowledge of Asiatic countries, and, consequently, the information he gives about Acheen and the war of the Dutch against the Acheenese, will be read with interest.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Governor Robinson is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge P. Poullain, of Baltimore, is staying at the

Commander C. V. Gridley, of the United States
Navy, is at the Astor House.
Commander George P. Ryan, of the United States

Navy, is at the St. James Hotel. Senator A. G. Thurman, of Columbus, Ohio, has

Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, yesterday

arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Lieutenant William Watts, of the United States

Navy, is staying at the Sturtevant House President Grant and General Babcock arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from New Haven last even-

Governor Hartranft was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, returning to Harrisburg from the pment of the Grand Army of the Republic at New Haven.

The Governor of Tennessee has appointed Colonel John C. Burch, editor of the Nashville Union and American, Comptroller of the State Treasury, in place of W. W. Hobbs, resigned.

The Duke of Nortelk, who is Premier Duke and hereditary Earl Marshal of England, a Roman Catholic, aged twenty-six, is to marry Mile. Montalembert, daughter of the illustrious Count. German papers announce the death of a well known author, Wolfgang Menzel, at the age of berg and Stuttgart, and fought against Napoleon. Lakana, a member of the Japanese Embassy, is soon to espouse Mile. Hébert, the daughter of a wealthy coal merchant in Paris, and as a prepara-

M. Ranic, who has been chosen to represent Lyons in the National Assembly, is one of the principal writers on M. Gambetta's organ, La Rêpublique Française. Though he was a member of the Commune, he is not classed as one of the most

tion for the event has already espoused Catho-

The Viscomte de Thonais is to marry, in Paris, a young Chinese lady, the adopted daughter of a French merchant of Canton, who has been educated in Bordeaux. The young lady is a convert to Christianity, and when baptized added Marie to her previous name of In-Tse.

Doctor Ziemialkowski, the newly appointed Polish Minister in the Austrian Cabinet, has seen great vicissitudes, having been in youth condemned to death for high treason as one of the most active of the Polish patriots struggling to establish the independence of his native land.

Monsignor Mermillod, the Archbishop recently expelled from Switzerland, has settled at Ferney, France, in the former residence of Mme. Denis, the celebrated niece of Voltaire. He is said to have written to the Pope this comment on his late and present places of labor:—"Your Holiness sent me to Calvin; Calvin sent me to Voltaire; I hope to

The Royal Humane Society's medal of England has been conferred upon Alfred Freeman, a seaman on board the war ship Iron Duke, for an act of galmantry in saving the life of a shipmate at Amoy, commanding in the waters of China, handed him the medal in presence of the crew, and expressed the pleasure it gave him to do so.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16-1 A. M.

For the Middle States and lower lakes northwesterly and northeasterly winds, rising barome

weather; for New England and Canada northerly winds, generally clear, cool weather and rising ba rometer; for Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States rising barometer, northwesterly winds, clear and clearing weather; for the Upper Lakes and Northwest and thence to Missouri and the Ohio valley northerly winds, lower temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Reports are missing from the Southwest and

west of the Mississipol River.

THE PRESIDENT IN NEW HAVEN.

A Day of Festivity-Honors to the Hero of Winchester-Reception by General Sherman-Serenaders and Pickpockets. NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15, 1873.

To-day the people of this city have made a hotiday and devoted themselves enthusiastically to the service of doing honor to their Chief Magisgenerals of the army who are in his company. The anks, public offices, stores and schools, have been closed, and almost the entire populace, entired by the beautiful weather and the array of notables, have thronged the streets, reinforced with thou

Ands of people from the country side. Wednesday's proceedings closed with a banquet given by the city to the Society of the Army of the Potomac, which was not concluded until this morning. In attendance were President Grant, Vice President Wilson, General McDowell, who presided; General Sherman, General Sheridan, General Hancock, General Franklin, General Deven, General Gibbon, General Hawley, General Robinson, and Governor Ingersoli Governor Converse, Governor Hartranft and ex-

ley, General Robinson, and Governor Ingersoll; Governor Converse, Governor Hartrants and exGovernor Jewell; Senator Buckingham and President Porter, of Yale. In response to toasts speeches were made by General Sherman, Vice President Wilson, Governor Ingersoll, General Sheridan, General Hawley, General Deven and Professor Porter.

RECRITION BY GENERAL SHERMAN.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock this foremon General Sherman held a reception at the residence of ex-Lieutenant Governor Winchester, which was numerously attended by leading citizens.

THE REVIEW.

At one o'clock the Second regiment C. N. G., assembled in the public square with the Governor's horse and foot guards, and the New Haven and Bridgeport posts of the Grand Army. The column, after forming, proceeded to the residence of Henry Farnam, and there received President Grant, Vice President Wilson, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, McDowell, Governors Ingersoll, Hartranit and Converse, and Mayor Lewis, in carriages, and escorted them through the central portion of the city. Throughent the line of march flags and decorations greeted the eye in profusion, and all the walks, doorways and windows were crowded by the people, who expressed their welcome in a hearty manner. On reaching the public square the President and party were escorted to seats on a large stand erected for the occasion, and immediately General Craufurd reviewed the Second regiment. At the conclision of the review the President eit the stand, the rest of the party remaining and witnessing the dreas parade of the regiment. When this was over the GRNAT THONG OF PROFLE

the review the President left the stand, the rest of the party remaining and witnessing the dress parade of the regiment. When this was over the General Sheridan was the recipient of much attention, and was wildly cheered. Fully 10.000 people were present. This closed the pro-ceedings of the day.

much attention, and was wildly cheered. Fully 10,000 people were present. This closed the proceedings of the day.

SERENADE TO SHERIDAN.

In the evening the American band, of Providence, serenaded General Sheridan at the New Haven House, and he appeared in response and was warmly greeted by a large crowd.

At Music Hall, in the evening, a ball took place under the auspices of the Admiral Foote post. An immense crowd was present, the galleries and floor being crowded. The decorations were profuse, the national colors being displayed everywhere, and either side of the hall hung with banners representing the emblems of all nations. The battle flags of Connecticut regiments were suspended from the centre of the hall, while the escutcheons of the several States were arranged on the walls. The stage presented a marvel of beauty with its hundreds of gas jets and many-colored flowers prettily arranged. The insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic were surmounted by an oil painting of Commodore Foote. The entrance of General Sherman at ten o'clock and of General Sheridan soon after was greeted with great applause. In a square dance was noticed the following distinguished gentlemen:—General Sherman, Governor Jewell, General Devins and General Joe Hawley, General Sherman and lady took the head and Governor Jewell and lady the foot, while General Devins and General Sherman, Governor Jewell, General Sherman and lady took the head and Governor Jewell and lady the foot, while General Devins and Hawley, with their ladies, were arranged on the sides. The first dance participated in by General Sherman on the floor between the dances conversing with a number of friends. The ladies generally wore very fine costumes, and many cities and towns were represented by the fair sex. The music, which was furnished by Glimore's Band, was excellent, and enjeyed by the fair sex. The music, which was furnished by Glimore's Band, was excellent, and enjeyed by the fair sex. The music, which was furnished by Glimore's Band, was excellent, and e

enisyed by the throngs in the galleries.

This morning the

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT
of the Grand Army held another meeting at the
State House and disposed of miscellaneous business and elected omeers. General Deven was
chosen president.

President Grant left the city for Washington on
the half-past four train. The other guests leaveto-morrow.

to-morrow.

BAD FOR BUCKINGHAM.

Pickpockets have been busy in the crowd to-day.

Ameng the sufferers is Senator Buckingham, who
and his pocket relieved of \$150.

MR. BELLEW'S FAREWELL READING.

At Steinway Hall, last evening, Mr. J. M. Bellew gave a farwell reading previous to his departure for Europe. The entertainment was gotten up under the auspices of the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing and Benevolent Association, whose officers, Messrs. M. W. Murphy, L. Snyder, J. McGuire, W. McGrath and W. C. Lewis had charge of the hall arrangements. The assemblage was large, filling the hall. It was an appreciative and enthusiastic audience. Judge John R. Brady presided, and was received with marked good feeling. The programme was varied, according to Mrs. Bellew's udicious plan, so as to bring out all his best points. judicious plan, so as to bring out all his best points. A piece appropriate to the occasion opened the reading, being a scene from Morton's sterling little drama, "All that glitters is not gold," the dialogue between Jasper and Stephea Plum, the Lancashire cotton spinners. Mr. Bellew calls it "Not ashamed of his trade." The manly sentiment of a pride in one's sphere of labor was liberally applauded by the audience. "Belshazzar's Feast" was the next piece on the programme. It is not highly suited to platform reading; but Mr. Bellew declaimed the lines with what was, necessarily, measured force. The Eatonswill Election chapter, from "Pickwick," was a capital specimen of the reader's powers of comic individualization. He stretches the delicious exaggerations of Dickens to their utmost breadth, without overstepping the possible in ludicrous humanity. The curse of the faithless daughter Goneril, from "King Lear" was rendered with great tragic power and more vehemence and soul than we have observed hitherto in Mr. Bellew. It is dangerous touching poem, "The Children," and the humorous vapidness of Major Namby closed the reading with an audience full of laughter and enthusiasm.

At the close of the reading Judge Brady rose, and, after commenting warmly on the welcome which had been extended to Mr. Bellew in this country, said he would like to ask that gentleman, ere he left the United States, his opinion of our people.

Mr. Bellew replied:—"I am extremely grateful. A piece appropriate to the occasion opened the read-

people.

Mr. Bellew replied:—"I am extremely grateful for the reception I have had in this country. I have met so many kindnesses, both in public and in private, that my voice shall never be heard on the other side of the Atlantic except in praise of the people of the United States. I take away with me, besides these pleasant recollections, a token of good will and success in the substantial shape of a goodly bank account." He then continued:—"There is a movement on foot in this city, in which I believe Judge Brady, our worthy Chairman, takes a leading part, to erect in Central Park in which I believe Judge Brady, our worthy Chairman, takes a leading part, to erect in Central Park a statue of Daniel O'Conneil, the great Irish Liberator. Feeling the admiration that I do for that grand mental and physical giant, whose services to humanity I cannot sufficiently extol, I now beg to announce what I am prepared to do in aid of the endeavor to keep Daniel O'Conneil's memory green in the hearts of the people of this city, who comprise so many of the countrymen of that magnificent genius. I wisn, and intend, upon my return to this city, in September, to give a reading whose pecuniary results shall be given in aid of the O'Conneil Statue Fund,' without deduction of any expenses attendant upon the entertainment. Again I thank you, and declare my hearty appreciation of your kindness to me, and now I bid you farewell.'

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant Harris, United States Army. Lieutenant George Montgomery Harris, whose leath is reported in despatches from the lavabeds, was a native of Philadelphia. He was born in 1846 and entered the Military Academy in 1864, whence he graduated with honor in 1868. At the expiration of honor in 1868. At the expiration of his three months' leave of absence he was assigned to the Fourth artillery and ordered to Minnesota. During his five years of service he has been stationed in Minnesota. Texas, North Carolina and the Pacific coast. Lieutenant Harris was a nephew of the late Bishop Mclivaine. He was a young man of unassuming character, warmly affectionate, of honorable impulses and ambitious to excel in his chosen profession. That he was a brave man was amply shown in the engagement where he received his death wounds. His mother and brother are now with the remains his mother and brother are now with the remains in the lava beds camp and will bring the body to Philadelphia at once.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS PORTALIS.

CHICAGO, III., May 15, 1873. The wife of the Count Portalis, of the French Legation at Washington, a daughter of Ben Halliday, died this afternoon in a palace car on the Bur-lington road, while returning from a visit to San Francisco. The remains will be taken to New York.